



Attachment A

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control Insignificant Activities List for SC Regulation 61-62.70 "Title V Operating Permit Program"

"Insignificant Activity" generally means any air emissions or air emissions unit at a plant that has the potential to emit less than 5 tons per year of any criteria pollutant or less than 1000 pounds per year of any compound listed in Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 8 - Toxic Air Pollutants. The Department may determine that certain types or classes of units may be considered insignificant at higher emission levels, or that, due to the nature of the pollutant(s) emitted, a unit may be considered significant at a lower emission rate. In accordance with Regulation 61-62.70.5 (c), the Department shall maintain a list subject to EPA approval of air emissions or air emission units which are considered to be insignificant. No emission or activity can be excluded from a Title V operating permit to the extent it is needed to determine compliance with an applicable requirement, as defined under Regulation 61-62.70.2 (f). An application may not omit information needed to determine the applicability of, or to impose, any applicable requirement, or to evaluate the fee amount required under the schedule approved pursuant to Regulation 61-62.70.9.

The Department will also provide notice of any additions and deletions to the list of Insignificant Activities and Emissions.

Section A.

The following activities/emissions units are considered insignificant and are not required to be included in a title V permit application:

1. Flares used solely to indicate danger to the public.
2. Comfort air conditioning or ventilation systems not used to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specified units of equipment.
3. Indoor or outdoor kerosene space heaters.
4. Routine housekeeping or plant upkeep activities such as painting, roofing, paving, including all associated preparation.
5. Devices used solely for safety such as pressure relief valves, rupture discs, etc., if associated with a permitted emission unit.
6. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment used for regular maintenance at the facility.
7. Reproduction activities, such as blueprint copiers, xerographic copies, and photographic processes, except operation of such units on a commercial basis.
8. Equipment on the premises of industrial and manufacturing operations used solely for the

purpose of preparing food for immediate human consumption.

9. Any consumer product used for the same purposes, and in similar quantities, as would be used in normal consumer use such as janitorial cleaning supplies, office supplies, personal items, maintenance supplies, etc.

10. Firefighting equipment, "prop fires", and any other activities or equipment associated with firefighter training. "Prop fires" must be fired on natural gas or propane.

11. Domestic sewage treatment facilities (excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, storage silos for dry material, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities).

12. Laboratory equipment and compounds used for chemical, biological or physical analyses such as quality control, environmental monitoring, bench-scale research or studies, training in chemical analysis techniques, and minor research and development (this does not apply to facilities where R & D is the primary objective). This exemption extends to the venting of in-line and in-situ process analysis equipment and other monitoring and sampling equipment.

13. Non-production laboratory equipment used at non-profit health or non-profit educational institutions for chemical or physical analyses, bench scale experimentation or training, or instruction.

14. Vacuum production devices used in laboratory operations.

15. Farm equipment used for soil preparation, livestock handling, crop tending and harvesting and/or other farm related activities.

16. Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.

17. Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.

18. All petroleum storage tanks less than 3.8 cubic meters (1000 gallons).

19. Pressurized storage tanks containing fluids such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG), liquid natural gas (LNG), natural gas, or inert gases.

20. Non-contact cooling towers, water treating systems for non-contact process cooling water or boiler feedwater, and water tanks, reservoirs, or other containers designed to cool, store, or otherwise handle water (including rainwater).

21. Recreational or residential type wood stoves, heaters, or fireplaces.

22. Water heaters which are used solely for domestic purposes.

23. Fugitive particulate emissions from passenger vehicle traffic and routine lawn and grounds keeping operations.

24. Motor vehicles, aircraft, marine vessels, locomotives, tractors or other self-propelled vehicles with internal combustion engines. This exemption only applies to the emissions from the internal combustion engines used to propel such vehicles.

25. Sources emitting only steam, air, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, or any physical combination

of these.

26. Batch cold cleaning machines, small maintenance cleaning machines, and parts washers using only nonhalogenated solvents or CFC-113 and not subject to 40 C.F.R. 60, subpart JJ.

27. Electric motors emitting only ozone.

Section B.

The following insignificant activities/emissions units must be listed in the Title V application but emissions from these activities do not have to be quantified:

1. Boilers and space heaters:
 - a) less than 1.5×10^6 BTU/hr rated input capacity which burn only virgin liquid fuels or virgin solid fuels;
 - b) less than 10×10^6 BTU/hr rated input capacity which burn only virgin gas fuels.
2. Emergency or portable generators:
 - a) less than or equal to 150 KW rated capacity;
 - b) greater than 150 KW rated capacity designated for emergency use only and are operated a total of 500 hours per year or less for testing and maintenance and have a method to record the actual hours of use such as an hour meter.
3. All storage tanks, excluding those listed in Section A. above, with a capacity less than 38.7 cubic meters (10,000 gallons) that store organic liquids, excluding those that store a hazardous air pollutant except as an impurity.
4. Internal Combustion engines used to drive compressors or pumps with a mechanical power output of less than 200 horsepower.